



Sierra Club Bulletin

June • 1928

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In the death of Aurelia Harwood the Sierra Club has sustained a great loss. Not only was Miss Harwood its President but she has given overwhelming evidence of her sincere devotion to the out-of-doors. She invariably was one of the largest contributors to any project sponsored by the Sierra Club to preserve outstanding park areas that otherwise might have been lost to the public. Only last summer she became a partner with the United States in the purchase of a magnificent tract of *Sequoia Gigantea*, which was a private holding within the Sequoia National Park. Her life was filled with good deeds. A pioneer in Girl Scout work in her community, she was also an active worker in numberless other philanthropic movements. In the passing of Miss Harwood we have lost one of our best friends. The quiet dignity and nobility of her character are intimately associated with the grandeur and serenity of the mountains she loved so well.

JASPER-ROBSON OUTING

The advance guard has left for Canada to make arrangements and prepare camp for the Sierra Club party. It will only be a short time now before we are camping in Tonquin Valley beneath the jagged peaks separated by glaciers, which form the mighty wall of the Ramparts. From a camp situated practically on the Continental Divide we will look down on the exquisite Amethyst Lakes and across to other snow and glacier clad peaks immediately beyond. After an all too short stay in this wonderful valley we will move on to a camp near the base of Mount Robson, the "Queen of the Canadian Rockies." There we will view the great blocks of ice breaking off from Tumbling Glacier into Berg Lake. Many trips will be taken to the famous flower gardens and attractive peaks of this region and we will again leave this camp with regret to take the train for Prince Rupert and the famed steamer trip through the lovely islands and forests of the Inside Passage to Vancouver. The party is now practically complete, but there is still a chance for a limited number to join and fill last moment vacancies.

MINUTES OF ORGANIZATION MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The organization meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club was held at the Club Room, 402 Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Saturday morning, May 5, 1928, at ten o'clock.

Present: Directors Bernays, Colby, Dawson, Farquhar, Huber, Le Conte, McDuffie, Price, Rowell, Tappaan and Treat. Absent: Directors Bade, Harwood, Parsons and Wright. Mr. Tyler Van Degrift, chairman of the Southern California Chapter, and Miss Penny Warwick, representing the San Francisco Bay Chapter, were also present.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, the Secretary called the meeting to order, whereupon Mr. Duncan McDuffie was elected to serve as temporary chairman of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting, held on December 3, 1927, were approved as published in the SIERRA CLUB CIRCULAR for November-December, 1927.

The Secretary thereupon read the report of the Judges of Election, which stated that the following persons were elected on April 14, 1928, to serve on the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: William F. Bade, Phil S. Bernays, Wm. E. Colby, Ernest Dawson, Francis P. Farquhar, Aurelia S. Harwood, Walter L. Huber, J. N. Le Conte, Duncan McDuffie, Marion R. Parsons, Robert M. Price, Chester H. Rowell, Clair S. Tappaan, Payson J. Treat and W. H. Wright.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Aurelia S. Harwood; Vice President, Duncan McDuffie; Secretary, Wm. E. Colby; Treasurer, J. N. Le Conte.

Walter L. Huber was appointed the fifth member of the Executive Committee.

Francis P. Farquhar was appointed Chairman of the Editorial Board and Editor of the SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN for the coming year, the remaining members of the Editorial Board to be selected by Mr. Farquhar. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Farquhar for the excellent annual number of the BULLETIN recently issued and the Secretary was instructed to express the appreciation of the Club to those who contributed articles. Mr. Farquhar, after accepting the appointment, reported that the recent entry of the BULLETIN as second class mail had decreased the expense of mailing it to the members of the Club.

The Treasurer's report was approved as published in the February number of the SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN.

The situation in Yosemite National Park in regard to the privately owned timber lands was taken up. The Secretary read a letter written by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture dealing with the situation and setting forth as the best solution of the problem the exchange of timber lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service lying outside the western boundary of Yosemite National Park for the threatened timber within the Park. The Board deemed this to be the only feasible solution and instructed and authorized the Secretary to communicate to the Secretary of Agriculture the attitude of the Sierra Club on this question, urging that he act favorably upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior that such exchange be made, with special emphasis on the original terms under which this area along the western boundary was excluded from Yosemite National Park. A similar recommendation will also be sent to our California representatives in Congress. (A copy of this communication to the Secretary of Agriculture is found printed elsewhere in this number.)

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee on Private Lands in Yosemite National Park, to be composed of three members of the Board, to study, consider and act upon this problem in cooperation with the Executive Committee. The following were appointed: Francis P. Farquhar, Chairman; Chester H. Rowell and Phil S. Bernays.

A contribution of \$15.00 from Mr. Edmund Bassett of Taunton, Massachusetts, having been received to aid in this work, the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of appreciation to Mr. Bassett.

The importance of maintaining the standards of our National Parks and upholding National Park and National Forest policies was called to the attention of the Board because of the serious attempt to create National Parks out of certain areas of public lands now reserved as National Forests and which areas do not measure up to National Park standards. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are both opposed to these projects which do not possess outstanding scenic interest. The Secretary was instructed and authorized to communicate the sentiments of the Sierra Club on this question to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and to each of our congressmen.

Mr. Huber reported on the sheep grazing situation in the Mt. Ritter-Devil's Postpile region, and stated that he had the promise of the Forest Service that the sheep would be eliminated from this recreational area as rapidly as circumstance would permit.

The matter of contributing to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

A motion was passed authorizing the Treasurer to pay for reprints of the article by Carl P. Russell entitled "Early Mining Excitements East of Yosemite," which appeared in the February number of the SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN; returns from sale of these reprints are to be paid to the Club treasury.

A motion was passed authorizing the Lodge Committee to contribute an additional \$50.00 for the maintenance of Shasta Lodge, such money to be paid from the special Lodge fund.

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Mr. Farquhar reported that the surplus stock of SIERRA CLUB BULLETINS had been packed in cases and stored pending a decision as to their disposition. A report will be made by Mr. Farquhar at the next meeting of the Board as to a definite plan for disposing of such surplus.

Mr. C. L. Drew was given permission to send out circulars describing his proposed Hawaiian trip this Fall to the members of the Club, the Club assuming no responsibility.

A letter was read from the San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club reporting its expenses in connection with the interesting lecture given by Col. Philip A. Moore of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., on "Wild Animals at Home." The sum of \$13.50 was voted as a contribution to help defray the expense of this lecture.

A motion was unanimously carried excusing the directors who were unable to attend the meeting of the Board, namely, President Harwood, Directors Bade, Parsons and Wright.

Miss Harwood having been unable to attend the meeting on account of illness, a resolution of sympathy and of deep appreciation for the work she has done for the Sierra Club during the past year was adopted. A motion was unanimously carried that a telegram be sent her expressing the sympathy and appreciation of the Board and advising her of her re-election as President.

In view of the coming bond election in California as the next step in the carrying out of the California State Parks program, a motion was unanimously carried that the Sierra Club cooperate in every way possible in presenting this vital matter to the people of the State. Judge Tappaan addressed the meeting and urged that every member of the Sierra Club work strongly for this cause, giving it as much publicity as possible during the coming months, and especially bearing it in mind while on vacation because of the opportunity thus afforded to meet and inform others.

A letter was read from Mr. J. D. Grant of the California State Parks Council addressed to the President of the Sierra Club, requesting a contribution to a fund being raised to carry on a state wide campaign of educational publicity in connection with the coming bond election. The sum of \$250.00 was voted as a contribution from the Sierra Club for this purpose.

A motion to have a committee of three appointed to cooperate with the California State Parks Council was unanimously carried. The acting Chairman appointed the following in pursuance of the power given him to make the selection: Stuart R. Ward, Chairman; Dr. Herbert S. Adair and Miss Penny Warwick.

The National Conference on State Parks will hold its eighth annual convention in San Francisco, California, June 26, 27 and 28, followed by a session in Los Angeles on July 2. The Board considered it opportune that this convention should be held in California this year in view of the action of the last legislature and particularly because of the coming bond election. It was deemed desirable that the Sierra Club have an official delegate attend the Conference. Miss Harwood was named as such delegate, with Dr. Herbert S. Adair as alternate.

The sum of \$50.00 was voted as a contribution toward the entertainment of the delegates to the Conference, such contribution to be paid to the Executive Committee on Arrangements, 1928 Convention—National Conference on State Parks, of which Ralph L. Phelps is Chairman.

A motion that a committee of three be appointed to cooperate with the Executive Committee on Arrangements in connection with the entertainment of the delegates to the convention was passed. The Chairman was authorized to name this committee and the following were designated: Mrs. Frank L. Bradley, Chairman; Homer T. Miller and Mrs. Oliver G. Tubby. Tyler R. Van Degrift and Hon. Clair S. Tappaan were appointed to assist in the same manner during the Los Angeles session of the Conference.

A report prepared by the Committee on Nomenclature was presented by the Chairman of the Committee and the same was accepted and ordered forwarded to the United States Geographic Board, Washington, D. C., as the recommendation of the Club.

The request of Albert I. Elkus that a peak in the Sierra be named for Josiah Royce was brought before the Board and the matter was referred to the Committee on Nomenclature with power to act in the matter.

Mr. Bernays reported that the Frederick Morley collection of photographs which had been shipped to him in March had been shown in eight different high schools in and around Los Angeles; that great interest in these pictures has been taken and through descriptive talks given by him many students have learned something of the mountains and of the Sierra Club.

A report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Trail Construction, making certain recommendations in connection with trail construction contemplated in Sequoia National

Park. This report was adopted and ordered sent by the Secretary to the Superintendent of Sequoia National Park, Col. John R. White.

Mr. Price, Chairman of the Committee on the purchase of the Camp Lewis property in the Kern Cañon, stated that in view of difficulty of arranging for this purchase the Committee suggested that the persons who had contributed to the fund raised for the purchase of this property be requested by the Secretary to allow the money to remain in a special account to be used as a nucleus of a fund for the purchase of some other property in that region, and it was so ordered.

Reports were made by the representatives of the Southern California and San Francisco Bay Chapters as to their activities. The latter also reported on the progress being made in the Tamalpais State Park project.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. E. COLBY, *Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CHAPTER NOTES

Sierra Club members are reminded of their duty as guardians of forests and streams. The Marin Municipal Water District in the May issue of its *Messenger*, has asked the cooperation of all users of its lands to prevent grass and forest fires. This should be fully accorded.

Following closely upon the gift by the late William Kent of 204 acres in Steep Ravine as a part of the State Park which is being established on Mount Tamalpais, other members of the Kent family have contributed liberally.

Alfred Emmett Kent of Boston and Dr. Norton Kent of Cambridge, cousins of William Kent, have given a total of \$550.00 to the Tamalpais Park Fund.

For a popular memorial to William Kent to be placed in Muir Woods, which he gave to the people as a national monument, contributions of not more than 25 cents each are being received from members of the various hiking clubs.

ANOTHER TRIP TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The success of the 1927 outing to the Hawaiian Islands justifies a repetition of the trip this year. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Drew will conduct the party, leaving San Francisco September 19th and returning October 17th.

Those who contemplate taking the trip are requested to register early and be assured of desirable steamer accommodations. Further information will be furnished upon request by telephoning or writing to C. L. Drew, 1010 Hobart Building, Phones Sutter 229 and Franklin 1734.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK TIMBER SITUATION

May 10, 1928.

Honorable William M. Jardine,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Sierra Club held on May 5th, I was instructed to communicate with you and express to you the attitude of the Sierra Club with regard to the preservation of the privately owned timber within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. The Sierra Club has been in existence for 36 years, or nearly as long as the Yosemite National Park has existed, and the welfare of this Park has been a matter of primary concern.

In 1905 when the boundaries of Yosemite National Park were revised and the western boundary moved a few miles east so as to exclude a strip of land along this western boundary, the Sierra Club was given to understand that this change of boundary was due to the desire to exclude privately owned lands within this strip and that the Government land also contained therein would be used for exchange purposes so as to eliminate the privately owned lands still remaining within the Park. The Commission which recommended this change of boundary also specially recommended that the public lands within the excluded strip be used by way of exchange as I have indicated. (Senate Document 34, 58th Congress, 3rd Session, p. 9.) It would seem

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Mr. William
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only fair and just that this exchange should still be made. If the Sierra Club had had any idea that these public lands would not be used for this purpose it would have actively opposed this change of boundary.

Public sentiment throughout the United States, as reflected by expressions of opinion of leading newspapers, organizations and citizens, is emphatically in favor of the preservation of this privately owned timber at any cost. It would seem highly logical and appropriate that the original intention, as expressed by the Commission having this change of boundary in charge, should be carried into effect even at this late day, in order to accomplish what the public is heartily in favor of and demands. These publicly owned lands within this strip are, for the reasons given, marked with a sort of trust as it were, for the purpose of remedying this situation. Your Department has on so many occasions taken such a liberal and forward-looking attitude on questions of this sort that we submit this matter to you with unusual confidence that you will assist us in every way possible to accomplish this most desirable preservation.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. E. COLBY,
Secretary of Sierra Club.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 28, 1928.

Mr. William E. Colby,
Secretary, Sierra Club,
402 Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Colby:

I am very glad to have your letter of May 10 in which you advise me of the attitude expressed by the Directors of the Sierra Club at their meeting of May 5 with reference to the preservation of the privately-owned timber within the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park. The disinterested and unselfish purpose which has characterized the Sierra Club throughout its long existence is, of course, well known and generally appreciated in this Department, consequently any expression of the views of its officers or directors deserves most attentive consideration.

The examination of the Yosemite Park Commission was made in 1904, when the National Forests were under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and the report of the Commission was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior on December 5, 1904. In that report the subject of land exchange was mentioned in one paragraph, reading:

"With the most careful readjustment of boundaries possible, it is impracticable to exclude all private holdings, and it is important that the Government extinguish title to such as remain. Their total area amounts to about 22,347 acres, and their total value varies greatly according to their situation and the amount of timber or improvements which they contain. It is exceedingly difficult to estimate what it will probably cost to acquire these lands. The Commission recommends that provision be made for their exchange, as far as possible, for lands in the portions excluded and the direct purchase of such as can not be exchanged."

No other record is known prior to the time that the present plan was brought forward for acquiring the private lands within the Park through exchanging for them National Forest stumpage, that throws any light on the understanding which you mention as having been given the Sierra Club that the excluded lands would be used for this purpose. May this understanding have been given by the Commission when in California, in connection with its conferences and discussions? The fact that the Secretary of the Interior transmitted the report of the Commission to Congress with apparent concurrence in its recommendations may perhaps fairly be taken as indicating approval by the Interior Department of the general plan to exchange the excluded Government lands for the private lands left within the Park; but it is not clear to me that the excluded lands were thereby definitely devoted to use for exchange, or as you put it, marked with a sort of trust. Certainly this Department had no knowledge of the existence of an understanding or of a supposition on the part of anyone that an understanding had been given the Sierra Club or others interested in the Park, until the matter was brought up within the past few months. The letter of August 23, 1904, addressed to the Commission and signed by Mr. Muir, Mr. Le Conte,

and yourself on behalf of the Sierra Club, makes no reference to an understanding but states merely: "With relation to the western boundary of the Park, while we regret the necessity of reducing the area of the Park at all, yet, influenced by the fact that there are such a large number of private holdings, we are, therefore, not opposed to having Townships 2, 3 and 4, Range 19 East, withdrawn from the Park and added to the Sierra Forest Reserve." This is mentioned not to challenge your statement that an understanding was given the Sierra Club but as further illustration that nothing was embodied in the records to show the fact.

As you, of course, know, the proposal to acquire title to the private lands within the Park through an exchange of Government lands or the stumpage thereon, first came before Congress in a formal way in 1912. The Act approved August 9, 1912 (37 Stat., 80), did not imply any intention on the part of Congress to employ National Forest resources for purposes of park consolidation but specifically provided that the lands or timber granted in exchange for the private lands should be within the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park.

The matter was next considered by Congress in 1913 or 1914, the result being the enactment of the Acts approved April 16, 1914 (38 Stat., 345), and May 13, 1914 (38 Stat., 376). These are the first Acts in which Congress indicated approval of the policy of using National Forest stumpage or land to acquire private lands within the Park. However, the reports of the Committees and such debate in Congress as occurred prior to the enactment of these two laws made it very clear that although the legislation was somewhat general in its wording it was designed primarily and, in fact, exclusively to meet a single situation, namely, the proposed cutting of timber adjoining the Wawona-Signal Peak Road by the Madera Sugar Pine Company. This Department joined in the support of these measures and cooperated freely in carrying out the exchanges contemplated by the legislation.

A recent letter from the Secretary of the Interior indicates that the private lands remaining within the Park have a value of \$1,654,000. Employees of the Company which has been contemplating the purchase of these lands, in discussing the matter with officers of the Forest Service in an informal way, have indicated the belief that the true value of these properties would be somewhat in excess of \$2,000,000. It is not at all improbable that this will prove to be the case since the estimates of volume and value made by the present owners of the property substantially exceed the estimates made by officers of the Forest Service.

Due to the fact that twenty-five per cent of all National Forest receipts is paid to the State for expenditure in the Counties in which derived, the use of two million dollars' worth of National Forest stumpage for the acquisition of private lands within the Park would entail a loss to the Counties within which such stumpage is selected of approximately one-half million dollars. It also will mean a loss to the road fund, from which these Counties directly benefit, of approximately \$200,000. There will be no offset to these losses as there is in the case of National Forest exchanges where the acquired lands eventually become productive and where the Counties receive twenty-five per cent of the value of their products. If such a large volume and value of stumpage is employed to acquire lands within the Park, it will be difficult if not impossible to acquire through exchange for stumpage the lands within the National Forest which should be in public ownership, except by cutting more heavily into timber sale receipts. These are the problems which confront me in passing upon your proposal.

It is my desire that the Department of Agriculture cooperate as fully as possible in working out the Yosemite National Park situation, but because of the magnitude of the undertaking and the peculiar circumstances herein enumerated, it is my feeling that a further expression of policy by Congress should be secured before the work is undertaken. If Congress approves, the Department of Agriculture will heartily cooperate in carrying out the approved program, and I have so advised the Secretary of the Interior. I believe that the guiding principle throughout should be that the resources of the National Forests ought to be employed to promote the public welfare in the largest possible measure. The determination of how to accomplish this necessitates weighing all the public interests involved. These include the interests of the Counties and the administrative requirements of the National Forests as well as the requirements of the Park. The new legislation I tentatively suggested to the Secretary of the Interior would permit of such consideration, and if it is enacted into law this Department will gladly do all it can to aid in the solution of the Yosemite private land problem.

Very sincerely yours,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary.

Honorable
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Honorable William M. Jardine,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

June 5, 1928.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Sierra Club deeply appreciates the very liberal and helpful attitude which you are taking toward the Yosemite National Park timber situation.

With reference to the understanding which I mentioned as having existed at the time the western boundary of the Park was changed, it is regrettable that the matter was not given fuller consideration and followed up at the time so that Congress should have definitely adopted the recommendation of the Commission that these excluded publicly owned lands should be devoted to the clearing up of private titles within the Park. The assurance that I mentioned came from the members of the Commission itself. My best recollection is John Muir and myself and one or two other members of the Board of Directors, meeting the Commission in the Palace Hotel in General (then Colonel, I think) Chittenden's room, and it was at that meeting that we received the assurance that the excluded public land would be used for this purpose. I recognize that from a legal standpoint unless Congress expressly authorized the exchange, the understanding lost the greater part of its force. All of our correspondence which took place at that time, which would undoubtedly have thrown additional light on the situation, was destroyed in the San Francisco fire of 1906. We were undoubtedly as remiss as anyone in not seeing that this measure when it passed Congress contained this express authority. The fact that it is not mentioned in our letter to the Commission is probably due to the fact that we took it for granted on information which we had already received from the Commission, that it would recommend this exchange. The only point that I make in this connection is that these public lands had been embraced within a National Park for many years and the main object in eliminating them was to eliminate also private holdings. These lands were desirable park lands taking into consideration their relation to the remainder of the Park, and there was no special object or any serious reason for merely increasing National Forests with these park lands which had already been devoted to park purposes; and since the avowed reason for the change of boundary was to eliminate private holdings as far as possible, the next step expressly recommended by the Commission, that the private holdings left inside of the Park boundaries should be eliminated as far as possible by exchange for the publicly owned park lands thus eliminated, was not only logical but equitable as well. That is why I stated that these lands were, because of their previous park character, marked with a sort of trust to be used to carry out the main object of this particular change in boundary, the elimination of private holdings from the Park proper. Of course, I would not be ignorant enough to urge that any form of legal trust has been created because the United States would not be bound by general legal principles, and only action by Congress could create the necessary authority. I was merely arguing that by analogy there was an equity in this situation so strong that it created what would ordinarily in the law give rise to an equitable trust.

However, this is aside from the real question as to what can be done. What has taken place in the past is not so important except as throwing light on the possibilities inherent in the future. We therefore deeply appreciate the time and thought which you have given this matter and are prepared to urge Congress to approve any legislation which may be agreeable to yourself and to the Secretary of the Interior. We are quite convinced of the fact that the people of the country generally expect that some action will be taken by the Nation to keep the lands within the present boundaries intact and devoted to park purposes, and this can only be done by acquiring these private holdings.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. E. COLBY,
Secretary of the Sierra Club.

AID NEEDED TO PURCHASE CAMP LEWIS PROPERTY SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

The following letter from Colonel John R. White has just been received:

Dear Mr Colby:

June 19, 1928.

I am just back from another airplane trip to Lone Pine, left Visalia at 11 A. M. and returned at 4 P. M. and did nearly three hours business with Jules Conterno.

I have a written option from him on the Camp Lewis land within the park. He keeps the 10 acres or so which is on the east hand of the river outside the park.

Now I need \$1,000 more to be matched by government \$1,000 and added to the \$3,000 already collected.

I must have this within a few days. Conterno is coming over from Camp Lewis to Mineral King on Friday and then on to park headquarters so that he may sign up deed, contract and get abstract of title, etc., to date.

I think that you had promises of nearly \$1,000 from members of the Club and I hope you can wire me assurance of this sum and follow by check to order of Treasurer of the United States. Send it to me and I shall send on to Washington in due form. I know you will not fail me.

Had a great trip in DH 4 borrowed from my friend Jerry Brandt, C. O. at Crissy Field, 50 minutes Visalia to Lone Pine via Homers Nose, Coyote Pass, Mulkey Meadows.

There was lots of snow on north slopes above 10,000 feet and Farewell Gap with plenty snow. The view of the Kern Canyon and peaks overwhelming. From the air it looks feasible to put a trail from near upper Funston to the Whitney Plateau. Even 13,000 feet up the Kern River showed big water running.

Wire me government collect on receipt of this.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN R. WHITE.

✓ ✓ ✓

An appeal was made some time ago to certain members of the Club for contributions to such a fund and \$605.00 was raised instead of \$1,000 as suggested by Colonel White. It is quite essential that we should raise the balance of nearly \$400.00 without delay and we will be glad to receive contributions from members of the Club who are able to give toward this most praiseworthy effort to acquire these important lands for the public and who feel so disposed. Camp Lewis, it will be recalled, is the tract of land on the floor of Kern Canyon embracing the meadow and soda spring and store building a short distance north of the junction of Coyote Creek with the Kern River. With this holding acquired, practically all of the private holdings within the Kern River watershed which has been added to Sequoia National Park will have reverted to public ownership. The federal government is matching all private contributions dollar for dollar.

BOOK NOTICES

Two books have just appeared which merit special mention to members of the Sierra Club because of the authors.

"WANTED, AN ARISTOCRACY," by Tait Morley, who was made a life member of the Club on the death of her husband, Frederick H. Morley. This little volume is a labor of love and was written to express her husband's views in regard to "our responsibility toward the underdog. He was convinced that unless the educated minority will concentrate upon the prevention of many special and industrial hardships—and form an aristocracy of intention and of responsibility in regard thereto—men of little education and of narrow views will sweep away much that is of value to the world: things of cultivation and tradition, which have taken years to develop." Aristocracy of thought and action toward the downtrodden is the keynote. Social, post-war British problems are discussed in detail. If the suggestions contained in this stimulating treatment of the subject are accepted and acted upon there is little doubt but that many of the social problems of distress and unrest will be satisfactorily solved. We recommend this novel treatment of a difficult subject by one of our members to all who are interested in social welfare. (American agent, MacMillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue., New York. It may also be procured through the White House or Robertson's, San Francisco.)

"OH, RANGER!" is a book about national parks written by our good friend and fellow member, Horace M. Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and Field Assistant to the Director of National Parks, in collaboration with Frank J. Taylor, also a member of the Club and a park lover. This book is filled with information concerning our national parks, and particularly their history and traditions, and with a great wealth of delightful stories and incidents connected with all of the national parks. There is also much practical information descriptive of the parks themselves and the best means of reaching them. The book is profusely illustrated with some of the very finest views of the various parks, and the little illustrative sketches scattered throughout carry an atmosphere of delicious humor which pervades the whole text. We recommend this delightful story of the national parks as in every way worthwhile. (Stanford University Press, Stanford University, Calif. Price, \$2.50.)

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